

17. Peter S.

OXFORD

Democrat.

VOLUME 3.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1836.

NUMBER 42

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—
One dollar and one-half cents at the end of six months.—
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proportion not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER, *Post-paid.*

SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her glory;
Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
Our lips breathe out her story;
Her lofty hills and valleys green
Are smiling bright before us;
And like a man's or sign, is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.
And there are smiles upon our lips
For those who meet her foemen;
For Glory's star knows no eclipse
When smiled upon by Woman;
For those who braved the mighty deep,
And scorn the threat of danger;
We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep,
For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom;
Our prayers are for the gallant hand,
Who strike where honor leads them;
We love the taunting air we breathe,
The freedom's endless dower;
We'll twine for him a fableless wreath,
Who scorn's a tyrant's power.
They tell of France's beauties rare,
Of Italy's proud daughters;
Of Scotland's lasers, England's fair,
And nymphs of Shannon's waters;
We heed not all their boasted charms,
Though lords around them hover;
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
A freeman for a lover!

There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet muse of Mrs. Sigourney.

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.
The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw the plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.—
So she drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.
Then she laughed aloud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice but travelled on.
At the same industrious pace—
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug beat,
And scattered its leaves around.
Then the houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not which way to go,
And hence November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow;
Her wings were chill'd and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the careful Ant was in her nest
With her little ones by her side,

She taught them all life—herself to toil,

Nor mind the sneer of pride:

And I thought, as I sat the close of day,

Eating my bread and milk,

It was wiser to word and improve my time,

Than to be idle and dress in silk.

[From the "Young Mother" by Dr. Alcott.]

CRYING.

"CRYING," says Dr. Dewees, "should be looked upon as an exercise of much importance; and he is sustained in this view by many eminent medical writers."

But people generally think otherwise.—Nothing is more common than the idea that to cry is unbecoming; and children are everywhere taught, when they suffer pain, to brave it out, and not cry. Such a direction—to say nothing of its tendency to encourage hypocrisy—is wholly unphilosophical. The following anecdote may serve in part to illustrate my meaning. It is said to have been related by Dr. Rush.

A gentleman in South Carolina was about to undergo a very painful surgical operation.—He had imbibed the idea that it was beneath the dignity of a man, ever to say or do anything expressive of pain. He therefore refused to submit to the usual precaution of securing the hands and feet by bandages, declaring to his surgeon that he had nothing to fear from his being untied, for he would not move a muscle of his body. He kept his word, it is true; but he died instantly after the operation, from apoplexy.

There is very little doubt, in the mind of any physiologist, in regard to the cause of apoplexy in this case; and that it might have been prevented by the relief which is always afforded by groans and tears.

It is, I believe, very generally known, that in the profoundest grief, people do not, and cannot shed tears; and that when the latter begin to flow, it affords immediate relief.

I do not undertake to argue from this, that crying is so important, either to the young or the old, that it is ever worth while to excite or continue it by artificial means;—or that a habit of crying, so easily and readily acquired by

the young, is not to be guarded against as a serious evil. My object was first to show the folly of those who denounce all crying, and secondly, to point out some of its advantages; in the hope of preventing parents from going to that extreme which borders upon stoicism.

One of the most intelligent men I ever knew, frequently made it his boast that he neither laughed nor cried on any occasion; and on being told that both laughing and crying were physiologically useful, only ridiculed the sentiment.

Crying is useful to very young infants, because it favors the passage of blood in their lungs where it had not been accustomed to travel, and where its motion is now indispensable.—And it not only promotes the circulation of the blood, but expands the air cells of the lungs, and thus helps forward that great change, by which the dark-colored impure blood of the veins is changed at once into pure blood, and thus rendered fit to nourish the system and sustain life.

But this is not all. Crying strengthens the lungs themselves. It does this by expanding the little air cells of which I have just spoken, and not only accustomed them to being stretched, at a period of all others, the most favorable for this purpose, but frees them at the same time from mucus, and other injurious accumulations.

They, therefore, who oppose an infant's crying, know not what they do. So far is it from being hurtful to the child, that its occasional recurrence is, as we have already seen, positively useful. Some practitioners of medicine, in some of the more trying situations in which human nature can be placed, even encourage their patients to suffer tears to flow, as a means of relief.

Infants, it should also be recollect, have no other language by which to express their wants and feelings, than sighs and tears. Crying is not always an expression of positive pain; it sometimes indicates hunger and thirst; and sometimes the want of a change of posture. This last consideration deserves great attention, and all the inconveniences of crying ought to be borne cheerfully, for the sake of having the little sufferer remind us when nature demands a change of position. No child ought to be permitted to remain in one position longer than two hours, even while sleeping; nor half that time, while awake; and if nurses and mothers will overlook this matter as they often do, it is a favorable circumstance that the child should remind them of it.

Crying has been called the "waste gate" of the human system; the door of escape to that excess of excitability which sometimes prevails, especially among children and nervous adults. To all such persons it is healthy;—most undoubtedly so; nor do I know that its occasional recurrence is injurious to any adult; a fustidious public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

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[From the same.]

LAUGHING.

Laughing, like crying, has a good effect on the infantile lungs; nor is it less salutary in other respects. "Laugh and be fat," an old adage, has its meaning, and also its philosophy.

There is an excess, however, to which laughing no less than crying may be carried;—and which we cannot too carefully avoid.—But how little to be envied—how much to be pitied—are they who consider it a weakness and a sin to laugh; and in the plenitude of their wisdom, tell us that the *Saviour of mankind never laughed*. When I hear this last assertion, I am always ready to ask, whether the individual who makes it, has read a new revelation or a new gospel; for certainly none of the sacred books which I have seen, give us any such information.

But I will not dwell here. The common notion on this subject, *not ridiculous*, is certainly strange. I will only add, that come to voice as it might have done, there is no opinion more confounded than the very general one among adults, that children should be uniformly grave; and that just in proportion as they laugh and appear frolicsome, just in the same proportion are they out of the way, and deserving of reprobation.

It is strange that it should be so; but I have seen many parents who were miserable because their children were sporting and joyful. Oh, when will the days of monkish sadness and austerity be over; and the public sentiment in the christian world get right on this subject!

—
The Burying Place at Naples.

I had read so many harrowing accounts of the burying place at Naples, that I went with an American of my acquaintance to visit it.—An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farthest corner, where stood a moveable lever, and, fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes, to give the effluvia

time to escape, and then sheltering our eyes, earth's surface, would make about 200 millions of course, that there are three hundred and six-

ty-five pits in this place, one of which is open-

ed every day for the dead of the city.

They are thrown in without a shroud or coffin, and the

pit is sealed up at night for a year.

They are first existence. We remember now the very

thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain

perhaps two hundred bodies. It was some time

before we could distinguish any thing in the

darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on

the surface, earth's surface, would make about 200 millions

of cubic feet of water.

—
The Family Bible.—How blessed the rec-

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their own, and that they would be bound by the Bill; as it became evident at last that the better policy, than the suggestions of revenge, Governor of the republic of Mexico.¹ He was that of their representatives. Mr. Howard speeches were more against time, than the subject, and no serious opposition could be made distinctly; but I understood him to favor the Report. Mr. Patton of Va. was for the printing, and would not judge the Report rashly.—

He is the most fair man for an opposition man, of any of the Virginia delegation, and a little more manly and candid on this subject, than some of his colleagues of the administration party. Gen Speight supported the Report like a viper against the Report, and offered an amendment to the reported Resolutions, which in terms went to declare that Congress had not the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District. His amendment was rejected almost as quickly as you would say "Jack Robertson." Mr. Mercer had a word to say. He is too civil ever to let any subject pass without saying "how d'ye do to it." So he made a grand salam to the Report, and moved to have the Rules suspended half an hour to entertain the question of printing. The Rules were suspended. Judge Sutherland went for the extra printing. "What, burn it by the common hangman, or refuse to print it?" said he. He said he should not appear as the advocate of the Report, but was for giving the Chairman a chance for defence. He was in Congress formerly when this subject was before them, and the right of legislating was not questioned. Wadday Thompson afterwards replied and said he should go for the printing; and gave a cut to Judge Sutherland, who rose to reply, but John Robertson got the floor and occupied it to the 29th minute; and when he had done, the Speaker said there was but one minute more; and Judge Sutherland said he would take it to reply to the gentleman from S. C. (Thompson,) and he cut him back handsomely by his reference to his first opinion that the Report should be burnt—be burnt by the common hangman, and then be printed in extra numbers!

REIS EFFENDI.

Copy of a letter to the Adjutant General dated FORT MITCHEL, ALABAMA,

May 7th, 1836.

Sir: It has just been reported to me that Colonel Flounoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks, that the Seminole Indians have defeated the whites in their operations in Florida. This report will no doubt embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida.— Marshal, the half bred, says he is apprehensive mischief will be done by the Indians before long. Other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opothleyoholo, principal of the upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together, or restrain them.

A runner has this instant arrived and informed me that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians—that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
signed) J. S. McINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj. 4th Infantry.

General B. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

TEXAS.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. GAINES has been furnished us for publication by the War Department:

Head Quarters, Western Department.
Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836.

Six: I have the honor to state that reports have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness, that on the 21st inst., a battle was fought near twenty miles east of Harrisburg, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans, under Gen. Houston, their commander-in-chief; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of the advanced corps of the Mexican army, which appears to have been very far out of supporting distance from the larger part of the army, most of which is said to have been upon the Brazos, near St. Philippe, distance sixty miles. It is stated that between five and six hundred of the Mexican troops were killed, and the residue of the advance, about the same number, taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and most of his principal officers, and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Upon this point, however, I presume the constituted authorities of Mexico must be consulted.

I have, moreover, learned that the Cherokee and other Indians in Texas, from our side of the national boundary line, are disposed to return to their villages, plant corn, and be peaceable.

This intelligence suggests to me the propriety of desiring the Governor's of the States of whom I requested volunteers, as stated in my letter of the 8th of this month, to suspend their movement. To this I have added, that should the above reports be confirmed, as I have no doubt they will be in the course of a few days, I will, in that event, order an officer direct to the States respectively, to meet the volunteers, muster them into service, and then discharge them.

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General commanding.
To the Secretary of War,
Washington City.

TEXAN NEWS CONFIRMED.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 22d instant, contains a full confirmation of the news of the defeat & capture of Santa Anna, published some days since. We give the whole as it appears in the Journal. The friends of freedom will rejoice at the overthrow of the tyrant, who, in his warfare, spared neither age nor sex, and even murdered his prisoners!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Capture of Santa Anna confirmed—the Independence of Texas established—rumored Revolt in Mexico.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers accounts from New Orleans to the 9th instant, embracing official and satisfactory confirmation of the success of the Texans—the capture of the President, Gen. Santa Anna—the defeat & capitulation of his forces—and the preliminary steps to the acknowledgement, by Mexico, of the independence of Texas.

The intelligence, we learn, was conveyed to the President of the United States, after midnight, by a note from the Texan Commissioners at Washington.

Besides the extracts from the New Orleans papers, for which we make room, the Texan Commissioners received official advices from the Texan Agent at New Orleans, fully confirming the correctness of their statements.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, information was received of a general revolt in Mexico, against the power of Santa Anna; and it was believed at New Orleans, that his reverse of fortune would accelerate and complete the independence of Texas.

The Texan Agent, in a short and able speech; and Col. White spoke several times, as he fully understood the subject and the nature of the services. Mr. Adams also spoke at a late hour, I understand—but was not present. The House sat quite late, and probably passed

which the memory of Santa Anna's murder ordered to call in his aids, who were nearly all might have been expected to inspire. They were taken, among whom was Allmonte. There have kept him for better uses, and hold him as a hostage for the fulfillment of the terms of the proposed Treaty of Peace and Independence.

The Mexicans appear to have entered into the action with coolness and determination, but to have been very soon thrown into panic and confusion. They found themselves contending against nearly equal numbers, and against men made desperate by the certainty of death, in case of defeat or surrender.

With a force of five to one, the Mexicans had fought with obstinate fury, but when opposed to equal numbers, their confidence deserted them. This, together with the superiority of the Texan Riflemen over the Mexican infantry, who use short and inefficient guns, will account for the extraordinary slaughter of the Mexicans, and the very small loss of their opponents.

These events are both politically of the highest importance to the United States.

The intelligence, we learn created a deep sensation at Washington, and some strong movements in regard to Texas are contemplated by many politicians both from the North and the South. It has become apparent that not only an acknowledgement of the independence of Texas was in contemplation in one or more States, but its annexation to the Union, and it is expected that these circumstances will add to the length of the present session and give additional importance to the proceedings of Congress.

It is said that Mr. Wright will this day present in the Senate, a memorial of sundry inhabitants of this city, (about one thousand in number,) asking Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and will accompany the presentation with some remarks in support of the proposition. Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and some other southern members, are expected also to address the Senate very earnestly, in favor of the measure.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 4.
TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian army, has arrived in the Steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston, over the Mexican forces under Santa Anna and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Costillón, Col. Casnes, Col. Mora, Col. Feniero, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquirre, Lieut. Col. Costillo.

Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, aid de camp, Colonels Custodios, of Garza's Battalion, Brignas, aid to Santa Anna, Pontillo de la Pedregue, aid to Santa Anna, Nuva, Valiente, Lieut. Colonels Felipe Romero, (wounded) Don Pedro del Garza, Fernando Avriga, (wounded) aid to Santa Anna, Brax, Erro, Fugl, Don Ramon Caro, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also five Captains and twelve Lieutenants.

General Santa Anna made the following propositions,—that his army should lay down their arms, that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico; Santa Anna to remain as hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that

a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, May 2d.
IMPORTBNT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place in the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast work, that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 6 o'clock P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 4 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and led by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, to return to Mexico. That the Texans, after having who was laying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "TREED" him, did not hang him to the first branch, We surrendered into your hands Gen. Santa Anna

The war whoop is now sounding throughout the nation.

Respectfully, I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed,) J. S. McINTOSH,
Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

The Columbus Inquirer of the 6th contains accounts of several acts of hostility committed previous to that time—such as the shooting of mules, the burning of one or two houses, and the breaking open of corn cribs, in Russell and Barbour counties—acts which are accompanied with the threat that if all the white men did not leave the nation in ten days they would shoot them—a threat which it appears they have fulfilled.

The Columbus Herald of the 10th, says the settlers have nearly all come in; several were murdered on the road yesterday.³ The Herald also publishes a letter from Colonel Crowell, the late Indian agent, to Governor Clay, in which, after speaking of the alarm of the people, in the neighborhood Fort Mitchell, he says:

"In order to satisfy myself of the intentions of the Indians, I despatched a messenger after some of their principal chiefs to come and see me, for the purpose of ascertaining from them what their people intended. The chiefs have not come, but sent me word that their young men were bent upon war, and had assembled in the swamps near the Federal road, with the view of attacking any troops that might march into the nation. I have satisfied myself that they contemplate mischief, and without military aid, the settlers must be driven from their homes with a great loss of property, if not their lives. I have thought it my duty to give you this information, that you may call into immediate service a sufficient force to put these Indians down, and protect the lives and property of the settlers."

CONGRESS.

Friday May 13.—In the Senate, there appearing to be no quorum present at the usual hour of meeting, Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate adjourn—ayes 14. nos 8. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams made some explanations in relation to an article in the Globe, touching his statement concerning the Spanish treaty.

No further business of importance was transacted.

Saturday, May 14.—Nothing of public interest was done in either House of Congress.—Private bills occupied the day. The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the corporate cities of the District, and restored the clause stricken out by the House, under which the stock is received in pledge, subject to redemption within ten years. This clause will, it is understood, obviate the objections of the President to the bill. About sixty bills of a private nature, which were ordered to a third reading yesterday, in the House, were passed to-day.—Jour. Com.

Monday, May 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Shepley presented the credentials of the Hon. John M. Nes, elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Morgantown, North Carolina, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive business.

In the House, the consideration of the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in relation to the public lands, was postponed to Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia, were concurred in by the House. [This bill provides simply that the United States, instead of guaranteeing (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which the money was borrowed to pay for.]

The House were some time occupied in Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the U. S. and Mexico.

The Committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the enlistment of boys in the Navy, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Tuesday, May 17.—In the Senate, the bill to carry into effect the compacts with Alabama and Mississippi, in regard to the five percent fund and the school reservations, was considered in committee of the whole, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate spent some time in executive session, and then adj.

In the House, Mr. Adams made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules to enable him to submit resolutions calling on the President for copies of all overtures made to, and correspondence with, Mexico, in relation to the boundary question.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, fixing a day for the consideration of the bill in relation to the public deposits, postponed to Monday.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the Fortification Bill; when the Committee rose, the House took up and passed the

ANECDOTES AND FACETIES.

The late Sir John Steppeney, many years our Minister at Berlin, left at his death five hundred pounds to his valet, to be paid when he delivered a favorite spaniel safely into the charge of an intimate friend. Care killed a cat, in this instance it killed a dog. However, necessity is the mother of invention, and the man had it studded, and then conveyed it to the place of its destination. He delivered it with some propitious visitings, from which he was speedily delivered by the lady's exclaiming, "What an agreeable surprise—I thought the nasty creature was alive! Oh, I will have a glass case at once; and here is the acknowledgement needful I believe for your legacy."

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No one who knew him but will remember how much gaiety mingled with Admiral Sir James Lake's kindness of heart. He loved a joke as if he kept company with his childhood all his life. One day a young Fitzroy came to dine with him, his table being as open as his heart. "We are engaged to Lord Rothwell's," said the Admiral, "but we will take you with us; I suppose you have a good appetite of your own." "Why I play a tolerable knife and fork," replied the youth. "So much the better," returned Sir James, "for Lord Rothwell is an old man, and insists on every dish at his table being eaten—and if any one passes them by, he at once challenges the delinquent."

The midshipman had no fears, he was hungry enough for anything. The bill where they dined was formidable looking, being hung around with armour, battle axes, guns, and pistols. But it was not till the third course that our hero felt any misgivings about these warlike preparations. He was seated next Lord Rothwell, and this neighborhood aggravated the evil of his decreasing appetite. Every mouthful grew slower and more reluctant—at length he screwed his courage to a desperate resolution. "My Lord," said he, I can eat no more!"—Lord Rothwell started. "No, I can eat no more, so I am ready to fight you." "Fight me," exclaimed the host. "Yes—if I must die—I would rather it should be by a bullet—it is downright ungrateful to die of one's dinner—so I am ready to fight you." Sir James, however, now explained, that the jest originated in his fearing that the young sailor's modesty might stand in the way of his appetite. But his expression quite passed into a proverb, "that it was downright ungrateful to die of a good dinner."—London Court Journal.

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Power of Man over Wild Beasts. There is not at the present time, probably, a man living who holds such supreme control over the ferocious animals that are caged for the gratifications of the world, as the celebrated Vanamburg at the Zoological Institute, New-York. Monday last was appropriated for his benefit, when in addition to his usual feats, he was several times bathed his naked arm in warm blood, and put it into the very mouths of these terrific creatures, thus affording the sublimest exemplification of the supreme power of intellectual man over the animal creation, that has ever been exhibited. He also exhibits a literal fulfilment of the metaphorical prediction of the Scriptures respecting the milenium, which says that "the Lion shall lie down with the Lamb and a little child shall lead them;" for he introduced this gentle animal, and a child 9 years of age to the Lion's den, and ensured the perfect safety of both by the irresistible influence which he exercises. The keeper at the Menagerie in this city is an intrepid fellow, and has the lions, tigers &c. completely within his control, but has never yet attempted feats so bold and startling as those above mentioned.—Boston Transcript.

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The State Gazette is welcome to the last word—we have had the last argument.—Trenton Emporium.

This is by no means a distinction without a difference—it is drawing a line which ought always to be observed, but is quite too frequently disregarded. A man may be "all in the wrong," and destitute of an argument, and yet, by the mere force of physical strength, and the exercise of sullen obstinacy, have the "last word." To tell an honest man that he is a thief, does not harm his character, and only proves that his calumniator is a liar—why, then, should he attempt to get the last word, by disproving what nobody believes, and proving the lie where every one is already conscious it exists.—Boston States.

The New York papers furnish us with very interesting accounts of a late exhibition of the deaf and dumb in that city, at which Dr. Howe, and several of his blind pupils were present. The exhibition commenced by an examination of the deaf and dumb, in the different branches of education, during which they evinced the possession of strong mental powers.

Two blind girls and a boy were then introduced by Dr. Howe, with a few brief remarks, explanatory of his system of teaching. The little girls then opened their books, turned to any page, or verse named, and running their fingers over the raised surface of the letters, read audibly and fluently. Questions were then put to them in geography, and the blind girl, turning to the globe which stood by, whirled it round, told for the countries named, and pointed them out to the delighted audience. She bounded the states, traced the course of rivers, indicated situations with an ease and accuracy which showed her to be familiar with geography. The boy translated French fluently, and answered different questions in arithmetic, sooner than could have been done by most of the spectators. There came music, and when they had finished one of their songs, there was scarcely a dry eye in the house.

But the most interesting part of the exhibition, says the Sun, was an interview between the dumb who had been taught to speak by signs, and the blind to read by the touch. The blind girl held up her hand, the dumb watched every movement, and turning to their slates, wrote rapidly the words she had been spelling. A deaf girl approached the blind one—she held out her hand and the other feeling of it, examined every letter as it was formed, spelled the words, and read on the fingers of the dumb, as it were in a book, with movable type, and repeated aloud what she read.—Boston States.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on the Androscoggin River in Rumford containing 170 acres of upland and about 65 acres of intervale. Said farm is well situated, and situated on a half mile from Rumford Post, and one mile distance from the centre of the town, with good and convenient buildings, and a thrifty Young Orchard on the same. The whole or part of said farm will be sold as suit purchasers, and a credit given for one half of the purchase money.

COLMAN GODWIN, Rumford, May 11, 1836.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA, NEW SERIES.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographic appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. The future MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 12 pages, of which each contains a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 176 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year many Embellishments—to which will be added as Frontispiece to the work, a well sized Steel Engraving, and a Title-Page of Sixty-four English Poets & Authors.

Every person who desires to procure an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his present, and he will refund the price of subscription, free of charge, if he can't find the price of Embellishments—to which will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessary consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Meum will be furnished with the same.

* * * for collecting subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Meum or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and now selling for \$8—it contains the productions of eight different authors, and is to be sold to the public at among the most interesting prices of the day.

* * * A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, Filled on both sides with Humorous and costly Engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salmagundi. It will be furnished gratis to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Meum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, will pay.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Oct. 24, 1836. & 19 others.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford a Sum to be helden at Paris in and for said County on the last Tuesday of October 1835.

RESPECTFULLY represent the subscribers inhab-

itants of the Counties of Oxford and Kennebec,

that the Legislature of the State of Maine have granted

a Charter for building Oxford Bridge across the Androscoggin river, at a place called Pine Island, in Jay, in

said county of Oxford, that the most of the stock for the building said Bridge is now taken up.—This is par-

ticularly expected that the bridge will be passed

next year, and when completed it is no cost to con-

nect the village with the post road from Farming-

ton through Jay and Livermore to Portland, and that an

improvement may be made in Jay in said post road which

will pass over said bridge, by making the following al-

terations or establishing a new road.—Beginning in

the present travelled road, near the burying yard, south of

N. Crafts, Esq. thence running southerly, east of the

Powder house, and west of John Crafts, in the best place

to the place described for said Bridge, thence to the

Androscoggin river and Pine Island, on the south side of

the river, thence to Livermore, passing east of Dan-

ton, and near John Richardson's School House (so called)

in such other place on the south side of said river as

shall be adjudged best, to said county road. Also to lo-

cate one other piece from the route above described

going north of John Crafts' house to the county road

passing by him. We therefore request, after due notice

given, you would locate and establish the roads above

described and discontinue so much of the present travelled

road between the two towns as shall render

an improved convenience for the public travel by the

establishing the road aforesaid, and as in duty bound

will pay. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Oct. 24, 1836.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners began and helden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Peti-

tion be granted, and that the County Commissioners will meet at

the dwelling house of Stillman Noyes, in Jay, on Fri-

day the tenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M.

when they will proceed to view the route set forth in

the petition; and immediately after such view, at some

convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested cop-

ies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice, thereon

to be served on the Clerk of said town of Jay, and on

the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by

posting up copies in three public places in each of

the towns, and in such other places as the Clerk of

the County Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, and other public officers

of said county, may direct.

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